WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16, 1856. A distinguished gentleman returned from Wheatland last pight, after a visit of two days. Mr. Buchanan authorizes it to be said that he has extended no invitation for a seat in his Cabinet to any persor, nor expressed any indication by which a proper inference might be drawn on that subject. His purpose is to keep h mself entirely uncommitted until he has full and fair opportunity of consultation and reflection, and the motive of reserve

will no longer exist. One point is settled in his mind and avowed to his personal friends, that is, to imitate the example of Gen. Jackson, by making the Cabinet a unit, and unmaking it, if the purpose be not attained at the first experiment. He is sensible that Gen. Pierce's Administration split on the rock of attempting to make harmony with incongruous elements and hostile factions. He believes himself firm in this and other resolves, forgetting his former facile shortcomings. He also says that he has given no assurance, promise or pledge in any quarter respecting any important places here or else-

Mr. Buchanan will endeavor to postpone his presence in Washington as long as practicable, and desires to avoid the proposed demonstrations which scheming demagogues are now contriving slong the route and in this Capital. He may surprise them all by a quiet and unexpected appearance. His niece, Miss Lane, will preside exclusively over the social graces of the White House, as she has long done at Wheatland. Some of the Philadelphia pretenders, who aspire to the control of this important department will awaken soon to the extent of their weak delusion.

Letters have been received from Mr. Dallas, dated the 24th of October, stating that he is prepared to accept the first hint from the incoming Administration for his return, and is even inclined to tender his resignation, so as to avoid the contingency. The latter course would be quite acceptable to Mr. Buchanan and his immediate friends, saying nothing of troops of expectants. Mr. Dailas complacently intimates that, the object for which he went to Eugland-the treaty lately made-being accomplished, there is no longer any necessity for his stay. All this is a convenient ruse to keep the mission.

Judge Douglas will marry Miss Ada Cutts of Tuesday next-the ceremony having been postponed from a former appointed time. The parties know each other pretty well, and they have both been well known about Washington for many years.

Well known about Washington for many years.

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

Contracts for deepening the Mississippi were concluded yesterday with Messrs. Craig and Reghlon of Kentucky. They contract to execute the work and maintain it four years and a half for \$320,000.

Washington, Nov. 16, 1856.

At a meeting of the Washington Republican Association last night, resolutions were unanimously passed in favor of the continuance of their organization on the principles of their old platform and those of the Philadelphia Republican Convention. A Committee was appointed to draft an address and resolutions congratulatory to the friends of Freedom and Fremont; anging upon them the importance of keeping up their local organizations. Remarks were made landatory of Col. Fremont and expressive of gratification at his success in the Free States; but the Association deemed it injudicious at this time to make any Presidential nomination for 1860.

It appears by the Secretary's report that the Washington Republican Association published and circulated about 4,600,600 of decuments during this cam.

ington Republican Association published and circu-lated about 4,000,000 of documents during this cam-paign. There were eighty different kinds of pamphlets page. There were eighty different kinds of pamphates
—smong them 100,000 of Mr. Blair's letter; about
200,000 of Senator Seward's speech; 218,000 of Senator Sumner's; 143,000 of Senator Wilson's; and 136,000
of Mr. Coffax's speeches; together with 165,000 of the
Kansas Investigation Committee's Report.

Sr. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856. Fifty-seven counties in this State have been heard from-Buchanan's majority 2,930. There are yet 47 counties to hear from.

MISSOURL

## ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856. The Illinois Legislature stands as follows: Senate-Democrats, 13: Republicans, 12. House-Democrat 37: Opposition, 38, consisting of 33 Republicans and 5 Americans. Presiding officer, Lieut.-Gov. Wood,

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SUPERIOR AND THIRTY-FIVE LIVES.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 14, 1856. The steamer Superior was lost in a storm on Lake Superior on the 29th ult., near Grand Island. Her rud der was carried away, and she becoming unmanage able, fell in the trough of the sea, when the water commenced making over her, despite the efforts made to prevent it, extinguishing the fires. She struck on the rocks and went to pieces.

Thirty-five persons were lost, and sixteen saved. The names of the lost are as follows: H. J. Jones, captain; Wm. Norris, clerk; Wm. Robinson, second clerk; Henry D. White, steward; Jeff. Warner and Wm. Welch, barkeepers; Mr. Max, second engineer Jos. McLaughlin and Thos. Jones, wheelsmen; Henry Barnes, second mate; Alexander Barney, John Smith, and John (colored), firemen; Geo. Davis, Patrick Curley, and Carey (colored), deck hands; Alexander s. Weris, waiters; Harriet (colored), steward ess; Albert (colored), Robert (colored), cooks; Burd, sailor; Stephen Winter and four sisters, of Ontanagon Margaret Foster, of Cass county, Michigan, Wm Sisson, Indianapolis and Wm. Rowe, passengers.

SNOW STORM AT BOSTON. Boston, Saturday, Nov. 15-11 a. m. Snow to the depth of an inch fell here this morning

It is now snowing, with a north-west wind. LOSS OF THE SHIP LADY FRANKLIN.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LADY FRANKLIN.

Bostos, Nov. 16, 1856.

The captain of the bark Volunteer, arrived here today from Marseilles, reports that on the 2d inst. he
spake, in lat. 41 45 N., lon 45 W., the schooner Maria Jewett, Ceoper, from New-York for Naples, having on board the captain and crew of the ship Lady
Franklin, from New-York bound for Trieste, abandored at sea two days previously in a sinking condition. The Volunteer took on board Capt. Leavitt,
the first and second mates ateward and three seamen

dution. The Volunteer took on board Capt. Leavitt, the first and second mates, steward and three seamen of the Lady Franklin, and brought them to this port. Capt. Leavitt reports as follows:

The thip Lady Franklin saided from New-York Oct. 7; on the evening of Oct. 20, in lat. 41 30, lon. 50, while lying to in a gale from E. S. E., sprung a leak and filled very rapidly. At midnight the gale abate 1 and the wind hauled to S. W.; had then about ten feet of water in the field. The ship settled over on her beam ends as the eargo (sugar) dissolved. Three vever, thing moveable off the dock, cut away the masts, and hove over the eargo from between decks. Kept both pumps going for three days, after which the water pained on the pumps, which failed at the end of seven days, as she lay on her beam ends. She was in that situation for ten days, most of the time a gale blowing from the W. Oct. 31, was taken off by the Maria Jewett.

[The Lady Franklin belonged to Bath, Maine. She was a

Muria Jewett.

[The Lady Franklin belonged to Bath, Maine. She was a staunch vessel of 1,800 tors burden, and not more than five or six years old. She arrived in this city from Matanzas in May last with a carge of sugar and molesses, and having the yellow fever on beart, she remained about 90 days in Quarantine, and finsily discharged her carge, took in freight, and sailed for Trieste.]

GENESEE CANAL.

The Genesco Valley Canal is navigable to this point.
The first beat reached here at 4 o'clock this p. m. in crarge of Superintendent Chambers, having on board the whole taginter's force upon this section and a large

LARGE FIRE AT JACKSON, MICH. JACKSON, Mich., Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856,
There was a large fire here last night. The Empire
House and several stores were destroyed. The principal sufferers are Mesars. Bean & Clark, produce dealers; Kingsley, dry goods, and Morrison, groceries,
Loss about \$40,600; insurance small.

TERRIBLE FIRE AT THREE RIVERS. MONTERAL, Saturday, Nov. 15-F. M.

A fire is now raging in Three Rivers. Half the town already consumed. We have as yet no other parculars.

FIRE.

Bostox, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.

The five in the hardware store of Martin & Co. and H. W. Demett, on Water street, occasioned a loss of about \$10,600 on stock and the building. FIRE.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS. BALTIMORE. Saturday, Nov. 15, 1856.
The troops at Fort Mackintosh and Ringgold Baracks are under orders for Florida.

FOREIGN TRADE OF BOSTON. \$1,359,952

WHAT REPUBLICANS SHOULD DO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS, Nov. 8, 1856. The smoke of political battle clearing away, reveals Freedom again nominally defeated, though virtually the victor. The cause of this is invertebrate voters in the Free States. The cause of this spinal deficiency is lack of knowledge regarding what constitutes slave holding rights, and those of Free Labor.

Much remains to be done in propagating the true faith in Southern Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, to say nothing of the States accursed with the peculiar institution, but who need not b looked to until the North is right.

I wish, then, to appeal to those of the readers of THE TRIBUNE living in the above-mentioned localities to urge a general effort of all the working friends of Freedom in regenerating their respective localities be fore the next Congressional election in 1858.

The means by which this should be effected are the

First, and chiefly, by getting new readers of THE TRIBENE. Let every friend of the cause get up a club in his neighborhood, and get as many wavering or even opposing subscribers as possible, in addition to the who desire the success of Republican principles. mention THE TRIBUSE especially, because its facilities for news, its miscellaneous contents and other advantages can be urged as arguments in its favor with thos who do not like its polities: yet I am not strenuous as to the particular paper, so it contends for Free Soil with ability. Get each man to pay for his paper, save in exceptional cases when a Repulican orders a copy for a friend who will not subscribe. Men read best what

Secondly: By circulating tracts, narrative and argumentative, showing that Slavery is wrong in theory and injurious in practice to the material, intellectual and moral thrift of servant and master; and here I would suggest to the proprietors of THE TRIEUNE and to the Republican Association of Washington the propriety of publishing a series of such tracts. The public mind is awakened and prepared to consider thoughtfully, as it never was before, the Slavery question. Such tracts as "The Poor Whites of th South," for instance, considering the question in its other and various phases, would be read widely and with profit. A dollar or two, judiciously expended, will give one the means of addressing forcible argu

ment or earnest appeal to a hundred voters. Thirdly: By each one who can buying and lending and inducing others to buy such works of Fiction and Fact as Dred, Uncle Tom's Cabin, etc., on the ene hand, and Olmstead's Sea-Board Slave States, Douglas's My Bondage and Freedom, Greeley's Slavery Extension and Restriction, etc., on the other. By such quiet but unceasing vigilant effort, the

cause of Freedom will prevail, if every friend therec exerts himself individually as I have suggested above or in quiet cooperation with others in town and county societies if it seems best.

## THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAFAVETTE. Ind., Nov. 10, 1856. In THE TRIBUNE of November 7 you attribute the disastrous result of the election to the vote of "forty thousand unnaturalized foreigners." So far as the Irish immigrants are concerned this is perfectly true. They voted like one man, against Freedom and Fremont for Buchanan, Breckinridge and Slavery. But the Germans acted otherwise. The more intelligent among them rallied enthusiastically around the glorious banne of the Pathander, and over one-half of the entire Ger man population of Indiana cast their vote for Fremor and Dayton, in spite of the bitter and impudent denunciation from the corrupt Buchanan wirepullers and their bedient lickspittles, the Irish and the uneducated Germans. In this VIIIth District of Indiana, James Wi sen, Republican candidate for Congress, has solely been elected by the German vote, and Germans have re duced the Old-Line majority in Lafayette at the Octoher election from 979 to 142, a glorious change during two short weeks! We have further abundant information from all parts of Indiana that the better class of Germans stood up for Fremont and Dayton, and I hope therefore that you will modify your sweeping charge against the "immigrants" of this State.

But what then has lost us Indiana ! There are sev-

eral causes which have told fearfully against us. Owing to the unfortunate fusion with the Fillmore party o this State for the Gubernatorial election, our Republ can Central Committee has unwisely refrained from actively canvassing the Southern part of Indiana, where Fillmore's chief strength rests. Here live the descendants of the old Kentucky settlers of Indiana who cherish yet a predilection for the "peculiar insti-tution"-without schools, they have no abundance of intelligence; the cry of "Abelitionists" makes the shudder, and the infamous charge of "disunion, which the Buchaneers constantly brought forward against the Republicans, frightened these benighted sons of the "Egypt" of Indiana completely out of their wits. And to this portion of our State, where a clear exposition of Republican principles was most needed, our leading men failed to send Fremont speakers and Fremont documents; for, owing to their unfortunate alliance with the Fillmore party, they thought an efficient Republican canvass of Southern Indiana might alienate the feelings of the Fillmourners and endanger he result of the Gubernatorial election. The result of his temporizing policy is not only the defeat of Judge Morton, who was basely betrayed by the Fillmor party, but the loss of this State to Fremont. The esson to be drawn from this disaster will be most use We know now where we have to throw our Republican shells for the campaign of 1860, and, un-daunted as we are, full of spirit and enthusiasm for our glorious cause, we hope to send in 1858 an entirely Reublican delegation to Congress. The northern and central portion of Indiana breathes the proud spirit of the Ordinance of 1787, and with John C. Fremont as our standard bearer for 1860, we are sure to overcome

In the town of Clinton, Massachusetts,

the Democratic majority which the Southern counties

INDIANA.

KANSAS.

MORE BORDER-RUFFIAN OUTRAGES-SUFFERINGS OF THE FREE-STATE SETTLERS-GOV. GEARY A LIAR. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 5, 1856. Being ahead of your regular correspondent in receipt of the following intelligence, and being also desirous that you should be kept well posted on all matters relative to Kansas and the struggles of the Free State men. I. without further preface, send it

A Mr. Redfield, who came in with the party under Colonel Eldridge, and who, with some twenty others, have taken claims on the Potawatamie River, arrived here to-day, with a report that their settlement was nightly disturbed and annoyed by incursions of Missourians and Georgians who are lingering about the neighborhood of Bull Creek, endeavoring, by a series of insults and outrages, not amounting to an actual attack, to discourage the Free-State men and make them abandon their claims. Mr. Redfield took back a quantity of arms and ammunition for distribution among his men, so that it is quite probable that the diabolism of these scoundrels may yet cost them dear.

On Saturday last a company of these Georgians. staving with a Pro-Slavery man by the name of Jones, living on the Santa Fé Road, assaile !. wantoply and without any provocation, a Mr. Sutton (Free State), who was working peaceably on his claim-shot at him, and drove him into his house,

where they left him with threats of murder. Afterward, on the same day, this same party Georgians met a man (whose name has escaped my memory) going to Westport for a load of provisions, whom, on learning that he was opposed to the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, one of them immediately shot-the ball entering his back, near the region of the spinal column, and coming out just below his heart. He is not yet dead, but lingering in excruciating agony.

The Committee have opened rooms in Lawrence for the distribution of the clothing and provisions sent on here from the East. It falls to my lot to assist in their di-bursement, and I can assure you that I have never had my heart so sickened with sorrow as at the evidences of suffering and wretchedness and inconseivable deprivations which have been thrust upon our people. From sunrise until sunset the rooms literally swarm with applicants for relief-men, women and children, haggard and pale, and almost denuded, with harrowing tales of insult and outrage, and murder, and destruction of their little all, by the onsets of these worse than devils. Some have lived on baked squash, others alone on pumykins, some on green corn ground in coffee mills, and some have been so harassed and hunted that they can hardly tell how they have lived. Most of these applicants are exceedingly intelligent, and some whose tatters rustle in the wind, are so highly educated that they would do no discredit to the most polished and gifted circles.

For God's sake, Messrs. Editors, do all you can to induce the North to send us more food and cloth-

The infamous Clark, murderer of Barber, passed through our town to-day, escorted by about twenty dragoons, the despicable wretch being too much afraid to come among us alone. So true is it that "the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

Fifteen other of the prisoners at Lecompton were acquitted yesterday, eight of whom were, however, re-arrested on the charge of having assisted in the destruction of Titus's house. The seven who reached Lawrence came in to-day for change of clothing-noble fellows, all of them-yet, n consequence of being so huddled together in such a filthy hole as their prison at Lecompton, they were, physically, about the most loathsome and abhorrent set of men I have ever seen-a fact which

needs no comment. About a week since, when Gov. Geary was in the region of Osawatamie, he gave Martin White, the assassipator of Frederick Brown, half a dozen dragoons, that he (White) might assist him in his arrests of Free-State men, who are guilty of no earthly crime save that of retaking from the Pro-Slaveryists the property of which they have been

robbed. This is pacification with a vengeance! In The N. Y. Times of October 28, I see a tele graphic account of Gov. Geary's official dispatches relative to his arrest of Col. Eldridge's party. As one of that company, appointed by Col. Eldridge to assist him in conducting the train, and being, therefore, personally conversant with the facts as they transpired. I have no hesitancy in saying that if this dispatch be a correct version of Gov. Geary's official statement, then Gov. Geary is an official liar. It is true that we had "no oxen" slong with us, but I cannot well see how this is to militate against us as peaceful settlers, because our horses were much more servicable as beasts of draught, and assuredly so for the farming purposes to which they are now spplied. As for the assertion that "there were 'no mechanic's tools," it is simply a lie, and Gov. Geary knews, or ought to know it; the soldiers who made the search having broken open one box of these specific tools. There were beside, some boxes which were not disturbed. About the "sad "dles sufficient for a quarter battalion of cavalry," I will simply say that there were twenty-two, all counted, and that these were brought along by Col. Eldridge as property for private speculation.

Neither were we "permitted to pursue our jour nev." We were arrested as "prisoners charged with an invasion of the Territory," and conducted by United States troops to Gov. Geary, into whose keeping Msj. Sibley was ordered by Col. Cook to deliver us. These were his "written instructions," read by him to Colonel Eldridge, General Pomeroy. myself and one or two others. Neither, when we reached Topeka, were any "apologies" made for our "disregard of Geary's proclamation." We threw ourselves upon our constitutional rights, which we considered above a thousand proclamations, insisting on this so much as to elicit from Gov. Geary a promise of the unconditional surrender of our arms, which promise it will be wise in him to fulfill. Nor was there any "disbandment with alacrity" because Gov. Geary "insisted on this." Having reached that portion of the Territory in which we designed to settle, I should like to know what necessity there was for the continuance of any further organization?

Neither does the "report of the emigrants com plaining of rough treatment from the troops," in sny way allude to Maj. Sibley, but to the highhanded outrages committed on the afternoon of our arrest. Maj. Sibley is a polished and courteons gentleman, but this does not alter one whit the damning fact that free men, emigrants into a free Territory, were arrested on the high road by Administrative power.

On the strength of the aveve-mentioned doorment, I charge Gov. Geory with willful misrepre-

old eternal antagonisms of serving God and the RICHARD REALF. Devil.

From Our Special Correspondent. LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 8. During the last three or four days we had winter in earnest-ice and snow and piercing winds. This morning is calm, but still cold and icy; and although experience gives us reason to hope for a change and some weeks more of pleasant fall weather, the present affords but a bleak prospect to

dwellers in tents. The Governor has not yet returned to Lecompton. and if he has not gone to Washington, I do not know what has become of him. His private secreknow what has become of him. His private secre-tary left Lecompton for Washington more than a week ago. It is strange that we should not have heard of "Gov. Woodson's" movements, if Gov. Geary has really left the Territory. There is nothing new from Judge Lecompte's Court at Lecompton. They are engaged in the slow process of trial, and it is doubtful whether to-day will close another case. If this saves

day will close another case. If this severe weather continues or winter sets in before the prisoners are released, there will be great danger of their suffering from its inclemency, as they were taken in the hot weather of September, and there has been no

addition made to their clothing.

Judge Cato's Second District Court begins at
Tecumsch next Monday. There will then be two
of the persecuting mills at work, to grind out the spirit of the Free State men. Before that court there are sixty indictments against Pree State men for murder, found by the grand jury at last term, independent of indictments for minor offenses. with what the grand jury they will now pack will do, ought to afford ample scope for Ruffin perse-cution. As all of the persons thus indicted and to be tried at Tecumseh are still at large it is not at all improbable that some difficulties may ensue on their attempted arrest. The indictments against them are either altogether trumped up, or fabricated against the victims for defending themselve against invaders. It is, indeed, a serious and im portant question, whether the Free State settlers should permit the Pro-Slavery men to make any more arrests, seeing how they treat the prisoners already in their hands. Were it simply referring the case to a court of law, as courts of law should be, there could be no serious objection, even the efficers of that court had usurped their pos the efficers of that court had usurped their posi-tion. The legal cloak, however, is little better than a farce, and the whole affair is a tyrannical engine, the object of which is to destroy Free State men "legally," or drive them from the Territory. The land sales will occur on the 17th, of the Delaware Trust Lands. The following significant

paragraph from a Pro-Slavery paper in the Terri-tory will show that difficulties are not only being

paragraph non a had difficulties are not only being anticipated but grepared for:

"Everybody is anticipating serious troubles in Leavenworth County during the land sales, which are to come off on the 17th of this month. Northern speculators, we are informed, are flocking to that point, and the "signs of the times are certainly threatening. The first bid by any speculators will be the sign for a general fight. We do not blame the settlers, for we are with them in sentiment, heart and soul, and will be with them in person if in our power. The bad enough for one to pay twice for his home, without having that home purchased over his head by imported Abolition speculators. When they dare make the attempt our motto is 'let lose the dogs of war."

What the writer of the above paragraph means by "Northern speculators" it would be difficult to

by "Northern speculators" it would be difficult to guess, at a distance; but I have no doubt that any Free State man offering to bid will be understood as a Northern speculator. If this is to be the conduct of the Pro-Slavery men the most serious diffi-culty may be apprehended, unless the force of the

Government prevent it.

The land-office will open at Lecompton on the 10th. Preemptions may be made, as well as entries. All the officials are now violently Pro-Slavery about the land office, the last person con-nected with it suspected of Free-State sentiments

having been removed.

In order to show how much of peace animates the Pro-Slavery party I append a precious morsel from The Squatter Socereign. Bob Kelly is pretty rabid, and so is Dr. Stringfellow; but they represent a large class in Missouri, and it is unfortunately those who invade Kansas and carry on the Pro-

Slavery war.

"We are determined to repel this Northern invasion "We are determined to repel this Northera invasion and make Kansas a Slave State, though our rivers should be colored with the blood of their victims and the carcasses of dead Abolitionists should be so numerous in the Territory as to breed disease and sickness, we will not be deterred in our purposes. Let those who desire graves in Kansas engage in this unholy and unjust war against the extension of our beloved institution, that is now being waged against the South by the fanatics of the North."

Correspondence of The Missouri Demo

Correspondence of The Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 5, 1856.

The last time I was in Lecompton I went into the Court-room. Judge Lee mpte sat on the bench with a pipe in his mouth, and behind him sat a pitcher of semething which evidently attracted his attention about as much as the cases he was to decide. But as he did not offer to treat I could not tell what it was. The members of the bar were Pro-Slavery, with one excepso the Grand and Traverse Juries Court-room is about seven by nine, and when the Jury came in the audience was requested to go out. It was a rainy day, and the mud about three inches thick on a rainy day, and the mud about three inches thick on the floor, and for a healthy man to take one look was about enough for a thorough emetic. The streets were filled with young Georgians and South Carolinians, who are pretty much all Deputy United States Marshals. When one gets "hard up" all he has to do is to apply for a Deputy Marshalship, and then he is sure of a picty good salary if he is expert at arresting "Abolitionists." They might be termed a kind of Gubernatorial excres-cence: but I cannot blame them for wanting to live.

They might be termed a kind of Gubernatorial excrescence; but I cannot blame them for wanting to live, and unless they can make money where a Cape Cod Yankee would starve to death, they certainly would be forced to leave Lecompton. In fact, the whole town is supported by Government.

Winter has fairly commenced. The soil which has been descerated by the footpade of Pierce and his satellites is now covered with san w, and unless relief reaches these who have had their property confiscated by the "Territorial Militia" soon, unheard-of suffering will be the result.

Union.

## FIRES.

FIRES IN BROOKLYN.

At an early hour on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the warehouse of Frost & Cashell, in Furman street, near Fulton, originating from the furnace in the third story, occupied as a medical laboratory. The bricks upon which the furnace was placed were laid on the floor, and the fire, settling through, ignited the boards. The flames were extinguished before much damage was effected.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday a fire broke out in pulverized charcoal manufactory in Stewart's alley, near York street, which was speedily extinguished by

the policemen. Damage trifling.

Last evening about 7 o'clock a fire broke out in stable near Franklin street, Greenpoint, owned by A. K. & A. Meserole. The fire department of the Eastern District turned out, but owing to the distance, the building was nearly destroyed before their arrival. A horse owned by Jonathan Moore was burned to death. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary as was also the one on Friday night, the proper being owned by the same person. In July last, some stables at Newtown, owned by Messrs. Meserole were set fire to and burned, together with an omnibus and other property, and eighteen months since some friend cut the throats of two of their horses.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

TRIAL TRIP.

The new and powerful steam-tug William H. Webb, Captain Hozerd, went down the Bay, Saturday morning, on an engineer's trial trip, and returned to the city about 4 o'clock p. m., having given perfect satisfaction She has since been taken on the small balance dock, where she will be coppered. FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Ecinburgh, Captain Cummings,

sailed for Glasgow on Saturday, with 46 cabin and 114 steerage passengers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A CLERGYMAN FROM KANSAS.

A sermon was preached last evening, in the Asbury Norfolk street Methodist Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Good, Presiding Elder of the Territories of Kansas and Nebrasks. In the course of it. in answer to a question from the paster of the Church, the Rev. J. Searles, he said a few words in relation to the Territories over which he presides:

the Territories over which he presides:

Even amid all those scenes of violence and bloodshed the Gospel is presched. It is two years and a half since your speaker was appointed to go, single handed, to Kansas and Nebraska, and lay the foundation for a future to the control of the control o to Kansas and Nebraska, and lay the foundation for a future Annual Conference, comprising those Territo-ries. With the result of his efforts you are no doub-partially familiar. Enough it is to say that his efforts have been successful. The Gospel of Crhist is preached there: that Annual Conference has been erected, and for the first time, a few weeks ago, sent out men to proclaim the Gospel of Jesus Christ on the walls of Je-russiem. The banner of the Cross and the banner of Methodism even now waves over the Territories of Methodism even now waves over the Territories of Kaness and Nebraska. It has cost some effort, privation and labor, and banishment from families and less of demestic peace and enjoyment, but the little bard of laborers has not lost one of its number. In refercace to that country, so far as its immediate religious prespace's are concerned, I do not desire to go into subject into which I might go very deeply, but I must say that its religious destinies are beand up in the great question now before the people of the whole country. I believe that the success of our Church in these Territories is bound up in the great question which you are to decide. We are on the eve of a glerious victory or of a signal defeat.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Ald. Barker, President.

Message from the Mayor—A communication was received from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from Geo. W. Patterson, esq. Chairman of the Harbor Commissioners, remonstrating against the ordinance passed by the Councilmen to alter the exterior line of the city, by filling in on the cest side from Soventeenth to Thirty-eighth street. The Commissioners say if the measure is carried out, it will be ruinous to the navigation of the river, and seriously affect commerce, infringing upward of 31 millions of cubic yards on the water now found indispensable for shipping uses. Referred to a committee, and ordered on the minutes.

minutes.

The Eighth Avenue Railroad—Ald Tucker offere

The Eighth Avenue Railroad—Ald. Tucker offered a resolution directing the Street Commissioner to report why he had not taken measures to compel the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company to relay their tracks, and run cars as ordered Dec. 19, 1855. Adopted.

The Catholic Orphan Asylum—Alderman Voormis offered a resolution in relation to the lease of grounds made Aug. 1, 1846, to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society in Fifty second street during the pleasure of the city, that said lease be revoked. The grounds referred to are adjoining the Asylum, and used as play grounds. The resolution was referred.

Duane street Church—The Board concurred to relieve the M. E. Church in Duane street of \$1,400 assessment for widening that street, which was concurred in.

session in the widening that sirect, which was concurred in.

Markets—The Committee on Markets reported they had made an investigation, and could not find proof of peculation or fraud on the part of the officers in charge as had been suspected. They resolved that no evidence, as alleged existed. They resolved that no evidence, as alleged existed. The report was opposed by Alderman Tucker, who denounced it as no report all, and hoped it would be referred to a Special Committee. It was, however adopted. The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Supervisor Ety, Chairman.

Petitions—Of John Rigney, Sarah S. Campbell and others, for correction of tax. Referred.

Reports—The Committee on Annual Taxes reported in favor of the reduction and remission of tax, personal and on real estate for 1856, on sundry applications.

Adopted.

Resolution—To samply the rooms of the Common

Adopted.

Resolution—To supply the rooms of the Common Pleas with carpets and stoves. On motion of Alderman Moneghan, it was referred to Alderman Tucker, as a committee, to see that the same was provided at the current rates.

Bulls Paid—Of Peliceman J. H. Austia, \$33, expression of John Mongan.

penses incurred pursuing a prisoner; of John Morgan, \$1,000, for making a map of the First Ward for Tax-Office.

Office.

Increase of Pay—Petition of eight officers of Superior Court for increase of pay from \$700 to \$300. Opposed by Alderman Tucker, and finally referred to Committee on Courty Officers.

CONVENTION OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On Saturday evening the officers of the Fire Department met at Firemen's Hall, to take further action upon the proposed plan of changing the mode of Engineer elections. A majority of the Committee reported gineer elections. A majority of the Committee reported in favor of the new plan, and submitted resolutions requiring the establishment of nine election polls for the city. A nativity of the Committee reported adverse to he change, and in favor of the present mode of conducting elections. Some discussion followed, when the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Alcock, as a substitute for the resolutions appended to the majority report:

iority report:
Resolved, That at all elections for Chief or Assistant Engineers
held after this date the poils shall be held in each company's
house between the hours of 7 and 10 on the evening designated

for such election.

Resolved. That the returns of each company shall be made by the foreman and secretary of each company under oath, to be a correct return of the votes as cast by the members of each company who were legally entitled to a vote at said election, and that each member deposit his own ballot, and no other, and that the election be held according to the rules specified by the control of the rules are control of the rules are controlled by the control of the rules are controlled by the controlled con ime specified.

Resolved, That the returns of said election shall be returned moder seal to the Chief Engineer within twenty four hours after

under seal to the Chief bags and election shall have taken place.

Resolved, That the Board of Engineers shall appoint three
Resolved, That the Board of Engineers shall appoint three persons, who shall open said returns, and canvass the same, which canvass shall be public, and at some place selected by said Beard of Engineers, and make a true return over their respective signatures of said vote, to the end that the Chief Engineer may make a return thereof to the Common Council, as required by the city ordinance, said returns to be sworn to by said inspectors.

The motion prevailed by a vote of 161 to 38, and the reach of helding elections are substantially the same as

mode of holding elections are substantially the same as before, save that voting by proxy is abolished. The Convention then adjourned.

GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION AND CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.

SCRIETY.

A meeting was held last evening in Trinity Chapel, Twenty-fifth street, near Fifth Avenue, with the view of awakening an additional interest among the communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city in the objects of the Sunday School Union and Church Book Society. The audience present was not numerous. Addresses were made by Bishop Doarse and the Rev. Mr. Shackippend of New-Jersey, the Rev. Dr. Viston, the Rev. Mr. Weston of Trinity Church, and Mr. Evans of Baltimore, urging the pressing wants of the Society, and the necessity of prompt and liberal responses to the call to insure the efficiency of the Society as one of the important elements in the success of the Church in the future.

REUTAL AND FATAL VIOLENCE.-Coroner Perry held an inquest on Saturday at a house on the corner of Reade and Church streets, upon the body of Ann Keating, an Irish woman, thirty years of age, whose death was caused by violence at the hands of her husband, Thomas Kenting. The parties, it appears, kept a house of prostitution at the place above named, and were grossly intemperate in their habits. On the 28th ult. Keating came home drunk, and commenced abusing one of the female boarders; his wife interfered, and he dragged her by the hair and beat and kicked her until she was insensible. The woman was pregnant at the time, and the injuries she received aused her death early on Saturday morning. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdiet of "death from in uries received at the hands of Thos. Keating." Upon he rendition of the verdict a warrant was issued for the arrest of the off-nder, and yesterday he was taken into custody and committed to prison.

pointed the 20th instant to be observed as a day of that keniving, and four on the 27th, viz:

that Krgiving, and it ut on the arth, via.	
Maire	Missouri20
Manager Street Printers 199	7 Wisconsin
New Hampekire	7 Nebraska
Indiana	Arkanas

or Special councies that at the meeting of the members of the Worcester Fremont Club on Thursday evening it was voted to reorganize answ uncer the name of the Republican Club. A committee of eight—one from each ward—was chosen to report a plan of organization. REORGANIZATION BY REPUBLICANS. - The Worces

NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN. ATTACK AT MASAYA.

ROUTING THE ALLIED FORCES.

Counter March on Granada. INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE, &c.

The steamship Texas, Capt. Thomas Forbes, from San Juan del Norte, via Key West, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having experienced heavy northerly gales since leaving Cape Florids. She connected with the steamship Sierra Nevada, which left San Francisco on the 16th of October.

SPECIE LIST OF THE TEXAS. 

The trat sit through Nicarngua was made without any detention, the boats being in excellent condition, and the River San Juan much higher than at any time

during the last season.
Our dates from Nicaragua are to the 1st of Novem

Everything is quiet since the battle. Gen. Walker was awaiting the arrival of the recruits from the United States before marching upon Massyn and Beon. In the mean time, Gen. Henningsen, who superseded Gen. Goiconria, has been very active in drilling his brigade with the mountain howitzers and mortars, which ar rived after the battles of October 12 and 18, and in structing the men in the use of the Minié rifle, many of whom have already attained great proficioncy. Walk-er's army now consists of about 2,000 fighting men, including the recent reenforcements under Col. Jacques. They are in high spirits, and extremely anxious for another engagement with the enemy. The brutal and unprovoked murder of unarmed American citizens at

they are all eager for reverge.

It was expected that Walker would fight a decisive battle about the 8th or 10th inst., unless the enemy re-

Granada, on the 17th ult., created the strongest feeling

of indignation throughout the Nicaraguan army, and

treated too rapidly before him.

The steamer La Virgin arrived at Granada on the 36th ult., from Uhaldo, in Chontales, with a full freight of cattle, corn, and rice. Everything was quiet in that department. The accounts from the mines were very favorable. Another rich silver vein has been opened and extensive copper mines have been discovered in

the neighborhood of Boaco.

A topographical and geological survey of the State is to be made. Prof. James T. Hodge, of New-York, has been appointed State Surveyor and Geologist.

Among the passengers by the Texas are Don Fermin
Ferrer, formerly Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua and Secretary of Hacienda and Public Credit, now Minister Phaipotentiary to the United States; the Hen. John H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, who returns on account of his health; Col. J. W. Fabens, bearer of dispatches; Col. B. F. Auderson, N. A., and Col. G. B. Hall, N. A.

We are indebted to C. H. Wines & Co., of the California Express Co., for files of El Nicaraguense and California papers, and other favors.

From The Nicaraguense, Oct. 18.

As we informed our readers last week, the Allied forces having advanced from Managua, Gen. Walker crdered the garrison at that place, amounting to 350 men, to fall back immediately on Granada, in order to allow the enemy to occupy that place. This they did; and it was the unanimous wish of every American in Granada that their apparent success would inspire them with sufficient courage to attack this city. Such an attack could be followed only by one result—a most disastrous defeat. The citizens—that is, the persons not belonging to the army, but engaged in trade and attending to the civil business of the State—formed themselves into a company to assist in the defease of this city, and participate in the glory of a victory.

But, as the enemy would not come, Gen. Walker, having received a reenforcement from the United States, as well as two mountain howitzers, and shells-grapeshot, &c., advanced on to Massya to give them battle.

On the 11th of October, 1856, at 11 o'clock a. m.

grapeshot, &c., advanced on to shassys to give the battle.

On the 11th of October, 1856, at 11 o'clock a. m., Gen. Walker, accompanied by his staff, rode across the large plaza of Granada to put himself at the head of the advancing columns. The troops were formed into battalions at various places. As the General passed them he was greeted with loud cheers.

On the level ground in the vicinity of the Jalteba Church near to the quarters of the First Rifles, he helited until the troops ordered to march had all arrived. About twenty minutes only were consumed by this delay. The First Rifle battalion was in the front. Assoon as the General halted they took up their line of march,

as the General haited they took up their line of march, and passed, headed by a fife and drum. The colors of the bartalion were those that had but a few days previously been presented to them by the mother and sisters of the Colonel commanding them—E. J. Sanders. The Second Rifles and Infantry came on headed by the military band. On the colors of the Second Rifles were the words, "Victory or Death," a sentiment that might be read in the countenances of every soldier of the entire force as plainly as if it was written thera. The First and Second Infantry followed those, and with the Minées, with which they were lately armed, appeared like men who were fully equal to any emergency. as the General balted they took up their line of m

Each soldier of the entire command was served with

Each seldier of the entire command was served with rations for three days. They were in excellent spirits; they looked active and strong; and the maoner in which they conducted themselves proved that they were under strict discipline.

The order to move forward was given—two companies of Rangers, under the command of Major Waters, forming the advance guard. The First Rifle Battalion, commanded by Col. E. J. Sanders, were next.

next.

Immediately after the Rifles rode Gen. Walker and his staff. Among his staff officers were Gen. Carrascosa and Gen. Pineda. These were followed by the body-guard of the General, who are distinguishable by their sky blue uniforms with red facings. In this party were a'so several gentlemen voluntees. In this party were a'so several gentlemen voluntees. Following the General's guard were the pack mules, bearing ammunition, &c., and the two mountsin howitzers, which were in charge of Capt. Swartz and Lieut. Farren, with the necessary number of men for their

proper working.

After the artillery marched the Second Biffes, Col. Jack Allen; the First Light Infantry, Col. John Mark-ham; the Second Light Infantry, Col. I. McIntosh. All the latter were under the command of Brig. Gen. Hernsby. On the extreme rear were mounted

Rangers.

There was but little of interest transpired on the march out. It rained a shower or two, and the men rested about midway to take something to eat. They were all in excellent spirits, and compared themselves to a large pic-nic party. The road in the vicinity of Granada was very difficult for pedestrians. While cressing over a very bad spot, some one requested Gen. Carrasceas to allow him to ride behind him on his mule; the General consented, but instead of getting astride, as he boped, the person who applied for a deck passage, succeeded in pulling the General off his mule, lit was with much difficulty that he was saved from falling into the mud. The incident excited a laugh that ran along the entire line; and indeed men in good humor often laugh at a less indicrous circumstance. The General's mule was not called upon to carry double during the remainder of the distance.

The utmost good order was observed. There were no stragglers, nor were there any that appeared anxious to remain behind. Before entering Massaya, Gen. Walker endered a halt, in order to allow every man to rest half an hoor, and have all things put into the most camplete working order. At about 10 o clock the entire force was encan-ped in the outskirts of Massaya.

The clouds which had hung loweringly during the afternoon all cleared away in the early part of the evening. The moon—near its full—arose in splendid najesty and by its light we could see at a distance of about seven hundred yards the roof of the upper church, which was, we supposed, in the morning to be tha reene of a severe conflict. Everything in the city was as still as if a pail of death was hanging over it. Across the lake Massaya was distinctly visible, rising silently bigh into the clear efter in buge heavy volumes, the smock from the volcano of Mount Massaya. Those of our soldiers who were not on picket or other service, spread their blankets on the ground for a skeep, with as much apparent uncencern as if an enemy subsided, Rangers.

There was but little of interest transpired on the

The ham of voices in our camp had nearly subsided,

The printing establishment of The Outerio Times, cenducted by Willson Millor, has been consolidated with that of The Outerio Messenger, and the publication of the f. rmer paper for the precent suspended. Faulkner, the Republican candidate for the Legislature, was unsulmously elected. He received every vote cast—35t. The town of Riston, Vermont, cast every vote for Fremout. centation and falsification of facts, in his futile endervor to propitiate both parties, and reconcile the